## INTERESTING POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Aspect of Affairs Throughout the Country-THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE ELECTION.

Great efforts are being made by the administration ocrate in New Hampshire to carry the election in bat State, which takes place on the 13th inst , against the Know Nothings Not a stone will be left unturned, not a political trick, honorable or dishonorable, will be left untried, whereby a single vote can be gained or nanufactured to bolster up the sinking democracy of that state, and infuse vitality into the present consumptive national administration. Money has been sent, and noney will be spent unstitutingly in the cauvass, to buy sed to purchase the weak, the wavering, and the unscra-pulous. The Know Nothings will be patted, cajoled, and breatened, and the backsliders will be coaxed and finally resident and his Cabinet, for the game is desperate. The druggle is for life, and if the contest is lost to the demo-eracy, death claims the vanquished, and hope leaves the

gone into the State to be used for electioneering purposes. It is stated that a Catholic priest o Concord has received seven thousand five hundred dollars to be distributed among his Catholic brethren, to keep them firm, and to stimulate them to extra exertion, and more will not be wanting wherever a subject or an occasion may be found to readered ridiculous by numerical announcements, have recently been put forth, alleging that thousands of Know Nothings have left their lodges and joined the that not one in a hundred of the American organization

that not one in a hundred of the American organizations throughout the State so far forgot the duty they had voluntarily imposed upon themselves as to turn from the cause they so recently asknowledged to be just.

But all the endeavors of the administration, if its opponents prove true to themselves, will be of no avail. The Know Nothing standard has been planted on the Granite hills, and the close of the present can was will so doubt find it triumphantly waving over the home of the President.

The following is the result of the elections for town

supervisors, as rar as	meand them :-			
Counties.	K. Nothings.	Dem.	Whigs.	
Onondaga*	13	3	3	
Chautauquet	21	2	2	
Cortlandf	9	5		
Schobarie(a)		3	1	
Broome (b)		4	2	
St. Lawrence		14	5	
Jefferson(c)		6		
Delaware (d)		4	3	
Lawis		7	5	
Fulton		2	4	
Steuben		9	0	
Montgomery (c)	6	-	4	
Richmond		1	2	
Section of the state of the state of the	THE PERSON NAMED IN		-	
Total in 13 counti	es121	60	42	
A Wa home a later	diseast from Ones A		Care miles	

rs elected. † The Albany Register gives the names of twen

lire licket.

(a) The Albany Register gives the above result.

(b) The Albany Evening Journal says:—The Know Rothings generally voted with the anti-Maioe Law party in this county, and succeeded in electing their mon in a majority of the towns.

(c) The Watertow Journal (Seward fusionist) says:—The Car of Juggernaut went through the country with a rush—driven by one "Sam."

(d) The Bloomville Mirror says:—Eleven of the eighteen towns in Delaware county have elected American Supervisors.

Supervisors.

(e) The Fultonville Whig says.—The democrats united with the Know Nothings, and elected their tickets in most of the towns. DENTON MEETING IN ST. LOUIS TO DENOUNCE THE

The St. Louis Republican, of the 21st inst, gives the following report of a Benton anti-Know Nothing meet-

ing beld in that place on the 20th -

following report of a Benton anti-Know Nothing meeting beld in that place on the 20th.—

In answer to a handbill posted on Sunday last, a meeting of the unterrified Benton party of St. Louis was held at the Rotunda last evening, to demonace the Know Nelhings. Our enterprising reporter was of course de tailed to take notes of the proceedings, but owing to the crew of small boys that obstructed the stairs they were unable to reach a bearing point until about half past in the blast. Dr. Cornelius Campbel had been appointed bairman, and others, to numerous to mention, Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. Sturgeon was speaking when the reporter reached the hearing point aforesaid. He said that the democracy was determined to become a unit. (Cheere and hissen). That the secret association, commonly called the Knew Notbings, were dangerous and destructive. (Hisses and cheere—hissen ahead.) He hoped the democrate of St. Louis would join shoulier to shoulder to resist their misituous wiles. Mr. Sturgeon resumed his seat and much applause.

Mr. Recorder Simmons was then leudly called for. Not making his appearance, there was a huge shout raised of "McDowell," "McDowell," but the Doctor was not on hand to address the meeting. At last Mr. Simmons rose and spoke at considerable length. He appealed to the Constitution, and to the many Fourth of July speeches, that have been made, to prove the Knew Notbings to be un illegal and monstrous combination in destroy the rights of a large portion of our population. He was of the decided opinion that La Fayette was about mention; the same house, and to the many Fourth and hisses.) He called our country an asplum, (some one suggested that it was fast becoming an inscare asylumb)—He called upon the democracy to unite against the Know Nothings.

The committee on resolutions then brought them in and they were read. They were very severe upon the Know Nothings, though they might have been improved by being rendered more concise. After the reading, a motion was made in one center and seco

to by about one fourth ayes, and three fourths noes; whereupon the Chairman, with eminent gravity, de-lared that the ayes had it. Thereupon the Vice Fresidents smiled and the assembly roared, while innumerable sagers performed innumerable gyrations on innumerable noises.

Mr. Attorney McBride then spoke at some length and with remarkable eloquence—the audience, however, being so ill manuered as to laugh and hiss. Who behaved in this manuer? The democracy?

A motion being made to adjourn, the vote was decidedly against adjournment, the Chairman, however, with landable firmness, declared that the ayes had it. (Match laughing, hissing, and a general rush for the deers.)

(Buch laughing, hissing, and a general ruch for the deers.)

THE STOCETON AMERICAN MOVEMENT.
A correspondent of the Newark Mercury says:—Contrary to general expectation, the Stochton American movement is assuming some importance. The nucleus of the affair appears to be in Philadelphia where, I am informed, some aftern or twenty clubs have recently been expanized for the purpess of promoting the claims of the Commodore to the Presidency, and of Rayner, of South Carolina, to the Vice Fresidency. Similar clubs have been instituted in several towns in this State, but are not yet very formidable in numbers. They are of course and under the influence of the "Stangbas" organization. It is rumored here, with what truth I know not, that the Commodore is about to set up an organ in Saltimore, and it is possible that his recent visit to Boston in company with Senator botherts and Mr. John H. Joses, had some reference to the institution of a journal in that eight, The Philadelphia Sun has recently declared in layor of Stockton and Rayner, and is regarded as quite an accession by those interested in the movement.

ENOW NOTHING ANYI ENOW NOTHING MEMING.
A meeting was held in Berkley county, S. C., on the

an accession by those interested in the movement.

KNOW NOTHING ANTI KNOW NOTHING MENTING.

A meeting was held in Berkley county, N. C., on the 3d inst., octanishly to denounce the Know Nothings, at which the following truly Know Nothings, as were unanimously adopted:—

Receives, That we, the citizens of South Cacolina, as peace towing and law abiding subjects were all, having lenn and anxiously watched the many eville daily growing around us, emanating from a blind policy on the part of our government or State Legislature, to regard to the naturalization of foreigners, whereby sail foreigners may at any time, after the short space of dive years residence, and without any regard to their knowiedge of the principles of our institutions, become at once free and independent veters.

That we, deeming the said privileges as extremely detrimantal to the progress of a republican government, (with due reverence to the laws of our country,) to suppress those influences, the continuation of which must eventually prove ruinous to this republic.

And with a view to that and, we hereby pedge ourselves that, intermuch as every native born use to be a every of this republic for twarty-one years before he can become an independent voter, we believe it no more than what justice to ourselves and the future welfare of our country requires, that every foreigner shall be a citizen for the same length of time before he in life manner shall be come an independent voter, and we are determined to supper no one for any office whateover who've not in faror of the twenty one years citizenship of very foreigner before he can become naturatized Mr. Hiram Shocum is the Know Nothing candidate for Mayor in Iroy, N. Y. Mr. Hiram Slocum is the Know Nothing candidate for Mayor in Troy, N. Y.

Major in Troy, N. Y.

JUNGE LORING.

In the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, on the 27th ult., a remoretrance was presented against the removal of Judge Loring. "for the reasons assigned by "other "potitioners for his removal," and referred to the committee on that subject it is signed by 940 gentlemes, including Charles Jacksen, Edward Everett the Lawrences, Eenj. Humpbrey, and meny other of the most influential men. They "respectfully submit that the removal of a Judge by address to the executive, for an act done by him in another capacity, and not prohibited by law, is an infringement upon the independence of the judiciary, and is not within the just and true interpretation of the canditution of Massachusetts."

EXEMPTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

ENVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

The alexandria (Va.) Sendinel is authorized to announce the Hon. William Smith as a candidate for reelection to Congress in the Seventh district.

ERCOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

Hen. Cohn M. Ingersoll declines a re-nomination for Congress from the New Haven district, in a brief letter the axys.—"When the conventions assembled two months age, the preferences of many delegates from other cestions of the district were most generously waived in my layor, and I was boared with a nuasiman nomination. I then determined, after such an uncapected and

gratifying manifestation of the confidence of my political friends, not to be considered a candidate for re-election to another term." A candidate for the place will now, in all prebability, be selected from the democracy of Midch sex county.

in all prebability, be selected from the democracy of Middle sex county.

A STUMP CANDIDATE POB JUSTICE OF THE PRACE IN TEXAS.

Mr George W. Salmon, who, as it appears is rather a queer fish, announces himself as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in Austin. Texas, as follows:

— At the solicitation of a few friends I am before you as a candidate for Justice of the Peace. I know that many of you are not acquainted with me only as "the old great North American ant killer" but I hope that will be the prevent you from voting for the honest and faichful. I shall still continue to deal out poisons to ants, and if elected will meet out justice to offenders with an equal hand. Yes, gentlemen, "Richard is himself again," and soon the "old ant-killer" will be on the wing for he nors as well as for gaining fifthy lucre. Come fellow-citizens up to the polls and give me a lift. Strong opposition is before ms. Fome are opposing me who have not done one half as much for Jexas as I have. I am going to destroy the ants yet. I want to be Justice of the Peace even if I am a Know Nothing. Place on my shoulders the ermine of office and I will wreathe the immortal shamnock around my over brow, or "break a trace." I look out for the elephant on the first of Angust. I am to licensed lawyer, but I can be a license Justice if you will vote for me, if you don't I can't.

STRAWS IN VIRGINIA.

Progress of the Municipal Revolution. PLAINT.

An agent of the shirt manufactory of Davis & Son, No-28 Warren street, appeared at the office of the Mayor yesterday morning, and signified their willingness to pay the complainant, Mrs. Byrnes, the amount claimed, charge. This, however, he refused to do, upon which the money was paid over to Mr. Ming, the chief clerk. Thus ends the case for the present, the further prosecution of the parties being entirely optional with the Mayor An hour or so after the settlement was made in this case, a young weman appeared before Justice Osborne, swore to the following statement:—

That Mr. Oesterberg, shirt manufacturer, of No. 120 Liberty street, refused to pay her for miking twelve shirts. He offered her her deposit, but said he would not pay her unless she went up stairs in his workroom, and after them with double seam. She stated that the shirts were according to her pattern, and that she was to receive but six cents each for making them.

In this case, however, it was found unnecessary to take any action, as the parties complained of paid soon after the complaint was made and sworn to at the office THE COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE-APPOINTMENTS

The Commissioners of Police were in session on Tues day last, when the following appointments were made— Ward 2—Wm Bowker, re-appointed.
5—Joseph T. Webster, vice Wm. Shehan, re-meyed.
11—Wm. H. Sutton, re-appointed.

Samuel H Ryer, re-appointed. Dennis Falvey, re-appointed

The following policemen were dismissed from the de-partment for intoxication:— Ward 6—Wm. Shehan. 5-Wm. Sbehan. 17-John Burke. 21-Gee. A. Romaine.

The Gos. A. Romaine.

The Complaint Book.

Timothy Brown compasins that the occupants of 157
Second street let their Croton water run waste, overflowing the yard, and causing damage and inconvenience.
Referred to Capt Hart, of the Seventeenth ward.

A woman complains that the keeper of a grocery
and liquor store at 80½ king street, is in the habit
of allowing dominoes to be played in his store on Sundays and that her husband is induced to spend his
earnings, which should go to the support of his wife and
chibiren. Referred to Capt. Turnbull, of the Eighth
ward.

ward.

Andrew Lester, of 143 West Twenty-fifth street, complains that the stove in the back room of the first floor of the picture frame manufactory at 223 West Twenty-sixth street is very dangerous from the fact of its being cracked its entire circumference. It was glowing under a red hot heat when the complainant saw it this morning, and no person in the store at the time. Referred to Fire Warden.

cracked its entire circumrences. It was gaving under a red hot heat when the complainant saw it this morning, and no person in the store at the time. Referred to fire Warnen.

J. F. Bates, No. 4 Broad street, complains that he is constantly annoyed with beggars at his office, and hopes that if there is an ordinance preventing the same, it may be strictly enforced. Referred to Capt. Halpin, of the First ward.

John J. Many complains of a large hole in the street at the corner of Chatham and Mulberry streets, which is exceedingly dangerous. Referred to Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Hernan Stinard complains that a secondhand clothing store at 650 Third avenue, is kept open on the Sabbath, and also that it has no license. Referred to Capt. Maynard, of the Nineteenth ward.

Forgus Beyd complains that a mock auctioneer at —— Chatham street, delrauded him out of 55, and tried to cheat him out of 57 a.ore. Officer McKinney was sent, and recovered the money.

J. M. Reid, of Georgia, complains that a mock auctioneer in Broadway defrauted him of 512 for a worthlers watch. Sergeant Wines recovered the money.

Mrs. Many Campbell, living at No. 20 Prince street, asks the Mayor to offer a reward for the person who crove the butcher's cart. Inden with slaughtered sheep, over her husband, John Campbell, on the corner of Spring and Hudson streets, on the 25d of January last, about seven o'clock on the morning of that data, by whick her husband was killed, baving died about twenty minutes after the accident.

John Russell complains that the water from the brewery in Sullivan street, noar Houston, overflows the sidewalk in freezing weather, and injures his property, and endangers the lives of the passers by. Referred to Captain Turbull, of the Eigath ward.

Benjamin Banka, corner of Fifth avenue and Twelfth street, complains that the occupants of 212 Broadway send letters to the inhabitants of Brooklyn unpaid, at an expense of seven cents for each letter, on business of his own, and hopes the same may be stopped. Referred to

The Committee on Railroads of the Boarl of Council-men, (composed of Mesers, H. Reed, Wald, Wandell, ck and Wain-right,) met yesterday in the City Hall, to take into consideration the various resolution and petitions relative to a reduction of fares on the cit railroads. About a dozen persons appeared in answer

to the advertisement.

The CHARRMAN said that the Common Council had reto the advertisement.

The Charmans said that the Common Council had received numerous potitions to reduce the rates on all the roads of the city. On the Hariem road the Council had power to reduce the fare as far as I wenty third street.

Several gentlemen spoke of the bad ascommoniations given to passengers by the Hariem hallr ad Company. They represented that there were numerous citizens at Bariem and its vicinity, who were determined to leave their present places of residence in consequence of the care being so full that it was frequently impossible for them to obtain admittance. They urged that the fare should be reduced to three company.

Mr Farsataws, of Vortivile, said that when the idea of baying a railroad in Broadway was facted, three companies offered to run cars for three cents, and give a landsome bonus besides. This circumstance proved that it was quite possible for the Hariem and Eighth Avenue Railroads to run their cars for that amount, as the traffic there was as great as is Broadway.

Mr. Warsow, of Third avenue, and that he was an engineer, and was prepared to speak attaitically on the subject. He could show that even one cent per head would amply remuserable the company. The whole lower part of the oity was filled with foreign emigrants, and workingmen are forced to go to the upper part of the island to live. He though it disgraceful that they should be origed to pay a tax of ten cents to go to and from their places of business.

In answer to these remarks, a gentleman connected with the Sixth Avenue Railroad and promite was impossible that the fare of each passenger could be less than bly onts. To prove this he was aready to produce the books of the company, or any other testimony that the committee should deer of the deal and that the stockholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad only received 3½ per cent for their money is the last year.

Other gentlemen spoke in favor of reducing the few of the first materials after which the committee ad-

cent for their money is the last year.

Other gentlemen spake in favor of reducing the fares on the city railroads, after which the committee adjourned.

co the city railroads, after which the committee adjourned.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Encarway Theatre.—The piece selected for this evening is the beautiful play of the "Egyptian," which will be produced for the second time to America, Mr. Lavenport as Zaddas the Egyptian and Mad. Ponisi adia. The conclading feature will be the drama of "Black Eyed Susan," Mr. Davenport as William, and Mad. Ponisi as busan.

Bowert Theatre.—Sheridan Knowles" play of the "Hunchback" is amounced for this evening, Mr. Robesten as Master Walter, and Miss Denvil as Julia. The drema of the "Native American" will follow, Mr. I M. Cook as Ben Perry. The sima-ements close with the farce of "Five Hundred Pounts Reward".

Burrow's Theatre.—The selections made by Manager Burton, are the drama of the "Black Swan," Mr. Burton appearing as the Manager, and Miss McCarty as the new prima donna. The comecietts of "Trying It On" will prove of the "Wandering Minstrels," Burton as Jim Bage, and the "Spittire." Burton also sppearing in it.

Wallack's Theatre.—The new comedy of the "Busybody" is announced again for this evening—Messre. Blace. Lester Byott, Brougham, Vincent, Mrs. Hooy and Mrs. Conover in the leading parts. The farce of the "Windmill" will close the entertainments. To morrow evening, Mr. Dyott, a very accomplished actor, takes his benefit.

American Mumita — The pieces selected for this after-soon are the "Westhercock," guitar performances, and

svening, Mr. Dyott, a very accomplianed actor, takes his benefit.

AMERICAN MUDOUM—The pieces selected for this after-acon are the "Weathercock," guitar performances, and the farce of "lehabod's Ceme" is the evening, the celebrated drama of "Unjab Tom's Cabin"—Diark, Mcorce, Hadaway and Miss Mestayer in the leading parts. Woon's Minstraia.—A good variety of songs, dances and buriesques is on this evening's programme. The Ethiopian extravagance ontitled "Hotel Is Afrique" will also be performed.

EUMIAT'S SERMATHES.—The bill for to night comprises a varied selection of popular negre vocal performances.

a varied election of popular negro votal performances and characteristic difficultions, for which the favority resorts colebrated. The new piece of the "Two Pom

The Commissioners of Emigration.

HE PROPOSED BILL TO REMOVE THE QUARANTINE— COMMUNICATION FROM DR. VACHE ON THE SUBJECT. A meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was A meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon, at 4 P. M. Present.—Commis-sioners Verplanck (in the chair), Dunlap, Kelly, Purdy, Kennedy. Carrigan, Crabtree and Witthaus. After the minutes were read, Commissioner Purdy an-

ounced that Mr. Witthaus, President of the German nounced that Mr. Witthaus, President of the German Seciety, was about to withdraw, and Mr. Gustav Schwab was elected in his place as Commissioner. Commissioners Kelly, Carrigan and others, expressed their regret at the withdrawal of Mr. Witthaus, as he had been one of the most active and useful members of the Board. Mr. Schwab then took his seat as a Commiss ioner. Com. KELLY proposed the following, which was passed

whereas, the Commissioners of Emigration having associated with B. A. Witthaus, President of the German Emigrand Association, a commissioner by virtue of said office, and whereas Mr. Witthaus having resided from the Presidency of the German Society, thereby severing the very agreeable association that his a cuisted between this commission and Mr. Witthaus, therefore, Received, that this Board cannot allew this obcasion to pass without expressing sentiments of their warms regard for his affahle manner to his colleagues in this commission, for his devotion to the discharge of his duries in the Board, for his ever watchful care of tus-emigrant, and the best interests of this commission and in the retirement of R. A. Witthaus, as one of the Commissioners of Emigration, he carries with him thesterm and respect, as well as the sincerest wishes of his Board for his future happiness and prosperity, and that he may be long spared, by a benign Providence, to carry out the philanthropy he has ever evinced towards the emigrant and the unfortunate of every clime.

The following important communication, on the remo

The following important communication, on the reme Health Officer at Staten Island :-

Health Officer at Staten Island :—

MARINE HOSPITAL, QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, Feb. 27, 1855.

TO THE HON. GULAN C. VERPLANCE, Freeldent of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration:—
In reply to your note informing me that the Commissioners of Emigration desire my opinion on the probable operation of the bill now pending in the Lagislature relative to the quarantine, I take the carliest opportunity to accede to the request.

The bill is entitled "An Act to Dispose of the Quarantine Property on Staten Island, and to Remove the Quarantine Property on Staten Island, and to Remove the Quarantine and the Appointment of an Emigrant Physician and a Hospital Physician, and for the Building of a Floating Hospital." But its provisions include other chip cits not indicated in its little, of greater importance than those which are mentioned.

On the subject of the removal of the Marine Hospital proper, to a site more remote from the city of New York, or more isolated in position, I have several times expressed the opinion to the Lagislature and elsewhere, that it is a desirable object, provided a location could be obtained equal to the one now escupied for that purpose, and better adapted to the suffercement of a sanitary police.

In all other respects, the present Quarantine grounds

be obtained equal to the one now escupied for that purpose, and better adapted to the enfercement of a sanitary police.

In all other respects, the present Quarantine grounds combine every advantage that such an institution requires—high and dry land, good air, pure water, and ample area for additional buildings, if demanded, and an anchorage ground scarcely surpassed by that of any other harbor in the world.

Instead, however, or providing for the only defect in the present situation of the institution that cundor requires to be admitted, and which a stringent law of non-intersourse might possibly correct, the bill absurdly aggravates it, or, rather, abolishes the Quarantine altogether during seven and a half months of the year, by sending all the sick whe arrive at this port between the lat of kovember and the lift of June, regardless of the contagious character of diseases, to the populous community of Ward's Island, in the East river, where the intercourse with the city is far more frequent and extensive than at the Marine Hospital, and the immediately contiguous inhabitants are incomparably more numerous.

In the meantime, the Quarantine ground is to be

community of Ward's Island, in the East river, where the intercourse with the city is far more frequent and extensive than at the Marine Hospital, and the lumediately contiguous inhabitants are incomparably more numerous.

In the meantime, the Quarantine ground is to be without any hospital whatever, the proposed floating edifice, so called, being required to be removed to some secure place where the said hospital can be protected from injury by the ice or elements, the one of the Rabineau floating baths. How the hospital physician is to be sheltered during this long interval the act does not say; but as he is liberally releved on full pay from all day for that period and authorized to act by deputy during the remainder of the year, it is fair to conclude that he will be amply qualified to protect himself. A better "bill" is not often receipted by the profession.

In reference to the contemplated floating hospital, as compared with the precent spacious buildings, no two meelest man can possibly entertain an honest difference of opinion. Such hulk hospitals belong to the age of prison ships, where death was the physician and humanity appealed in vain from the shore. They are insuperbly objectionable in the summer temperature of this climate, especially on account of their intolerable heat, enhanced by torrid reflection from the water, the damp atmosphere which must pervade them, from the low stratum of evaporation in which they are constantly enteeded, the still heavier fogo of the bay, which would frequently reflect them indecessible, the difficulty of transporting the dead to the shore in unfavorable at also of wind and tide; the gales which would either drab them from their anchorace, or seriously injure them with the waves; and lastly, their disturbing and sickening effects on their unfortunate inmates. It has been said, however, in answer to these objections, that a floating hospital, at the appropriate anchorace of exceeding the protection of the propose of the case of the propose of the case of the propos

were driven into the sea, as is iterally proposed in the pending bill, it quite probable, but I regard all the arguments that have been advanced in its favor, apart from those of interested speculation, as being altogether mitaken and unfounded.

Residents in the closest vicinity to the walls of the establishment are not more exposed to contract the discases treated within them than are the inhabitants of bunne sitest Church, Anthony and Broadway, from their proximity to the City Hospital. The yellow fever epidemic, which extended a short distance along the south sicre in 1848, was unquestionably derived solely from the versels which were anchored too near the shore. From the whole number of such cases received into the Marine Hospital almost every year, not a physician, nor a nurse, ner a patient, nor any of the neighboring residents, contracted the malasty, nor is there the slightest ground for apprehending any danger from any other source than the contaminated shipping.

But what the connequences would have been of sending all the ship fever, small pox and cholera patients, treated at this institution, to Ward's Island, where there are always so many cases of comparatively mild and in offenive diseases, and a multitude of healthy person, who are there provided with their only home, may be conjecture from its presenticalizations condition, originating in a few cases of typhus, doubtlessly introduced by accident. What the condition of New York would have been, both commercially and socially, from the cases of Assatic cholera occurring among the eighteen or twenty thousand emigrants landed and provided for at the Quarantine, in 1863, had they been permitted to dispersely thousand emigrants landed and provided for at the Quarantine, in 1863, had they been permitted to dispersely, before the infection became developed in themselves, we are happily, as yet, without a precedent from which to term, an estimate. The pending bill might speedily furnish broader data upon the subject than either number of the subject th

nark. A. VACHE, Resident Physician
A motion was made and carried to invite the Com

mittees on Commerce and Navigation of the Senate and Assembly of the State to pay their annual visit to the Coarantine and prighterhood, with a view to give them ment so that they might act understandingly on the bill the invited to accompany the committees.

sleo invited to accompany the committees. The visit will take place early in March.

After transacting some public local business, the Board adjourned.

From the following summary it will be seen that the Commission is now in debt, owing to the decrease in migration that has occurred during the present year. Either the "head money" will have to be increased from two to three dollars or else the State will be compelled to supply the deficiency. 

Balance in favor of the Commission . . . .

Decrease this year... Of which there are in Ward's Island Hospital...

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE NAVY DISCIPLINE BILL.

The Ocean Mail Appropriation Bill Passed in the Senate.

THE AMENDED TARIFF IN THE SENATE-

THE COLLINS STEAMSHIPS SECURED.

GEN. SCOTT'S PROMOTION CONFIRMED.

Passage of the Soldiers' Bounty Land Bill in the House,

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1855. in England

The big organ and the little organ, the hautboys and the flagcolet, are down upon Lord Elgin for the innocent piece of withcism he has perpetrated on General Pieros and his curiosity shop of a Cabinet. Lord Eigin is reand of having made a bad return for the kindness with say to this ungentlemanly reproach is, that Lord Elgin French call "force compliment"—the very minimum of official politeness which it was necessary to use withou offending him. To this minimum of politeness shown Considering the men who mest frequently grace Gen. Pierce's table, this was too great a stretch of official

very day that Lord Elgin was invited to the State De partment to transact business with Governor Marcy, and previous to dining with the President, one of those uneaning, blustering, foolish articles appeared in the Union, by which Gen. Pierce throws down the gauntlet of deflance to foreign nations, in hepes that neither they nor Congress will take it up. One of the articles, which

of defiance to foreign nations, in hepes that neither they nor Congress will take it up. One of the articles, which I shall hunt up and send you, contained particularly a reflection on the duplicity and want of candor of Br tish statesmen—no doubt by way of provoking Lord Eigin's appetite for General Pierce's vlands. And this in spite of Lord Eigin having pledged his word as an English gentleman that the charges made against his government were not founded in fact.

It was not for Lord Eigin to know that Gen. Pierce had been a filibuster—that he had belonged to the Order of the Lone Star, and that for this reason he had appointed so many filibusters to office. The British nobleman could not divine that all the saltpetre and brimstone that were burnt in the two organs were only burnt to satisfy the Order, till public opinion should "crush it out," and enable the President to trample on it with impunity, and vindicate the consistency of his character. When those dreacful warlike articles appeared in the Union, Gen. Pierce's face was not seen through the lion's neck, and he did not speak, though saying, "My Lord! I would with you, or I would entreat you, not to feer, not to tremble; my life for yours. If you think I came here as a lion, it were pity of my life; no, I am no such thing. I am a man as other men are—I am Frank lin Pierce." Had General Pierce been as considerate as Snug, the joiner, Lord Eigin might have relished his dinner, and the Union might now, with some show of usatice, talk of his Lordship's abuse of the President's hospitality.

Lord Eigin showed his cleverness in drawing a proper distinction between the American people, great and imperibable, and the accidential administration of General Pierce, leathed and contemned on all sides, and frestin and shifting as the wind. If Lord Eigin had the leat intercourse with Seasors and members while here in Washington, his conclusion that the caration of General Pierce administration for four long years is a matter of general regret must have forced itself

The General Appropriation Bills before Congress—The Old Soldiers about Receiving a Hearing—The Public Lands a Corruption Fund—The Musiket vs. the Min-

From the regular reports of proceedings it will be perceived that Congress is rapidly pushing through the general appropriation bills, and is bringing things to a close. Yesterday the Senate passed the Post Office Ap down with scores of amendments, some of them very large and important, to which the House will certainly disagree. The General Civil and Diplomatic Appropria tion bill was expected to be up in the Senate, and will be, if an opportunity offers to call it up. The Steamer be, if an opportunity oners to call tup. Inc Seamer bill was shoved off yesterday, as I apprehended it would be, by the ceremonies of presenting Jackson's award; but when it does come up, I doubt not it will pass, in spite of the opposition of the administration and the

Committee on Finance.

The Bounty Land bill, commonly known here as the The Bounty Land bill, commonly known here as the "Old Soldiers' bill," was taken up in the House to day, the rules having been suspended for that purpose by a vots of nearly three to one. This vote indicated a large mejority in favor of the bill, and its friends made an attempt to force it through, under the "previous question." The baving fafled, Col. Henton obtained the floor, and the bill was postponed until room to morrow, when he will advocate an amendment he effers to the bill. There is but little doubt the measure has a large majority of friends in the floore, but the danger which threatens its passage is a disposition to amend. If they once launch out upon amendments, they will seen find themselves at sea without a compass, and the whole bill will be lost.

The Fastern members arow themselves in favor of this

The Fastern members avon themselves in favor of this bounty land measure, as an equitable mode of distributing the public lands, which they regard as now constituting only a corruption fund, or a fund for legrading and intriguing in and out of Congress, for railroad frauds, speculasion and swindling generally.

In the discussion on the Army bill to day, Mr. Faulliers announced the fact that the common musket now manufactured at Harper's Ferry, will, with an alteration in the character and shape of the ball, compete successfully with the celebrated Minnie rifle. Experiments made at Harper's Ferry, Carillele barracks, and at the Weshing'on Armory, abundantly preve the highly important fact, for it will be recollected that the armories throughout all the States of the Union are crowded with there muskets.
The argument in the case of Hudson, appellant, vs. W.
W Cobran, was closed to-day in the Sapreme Ceurt, by
a very able speech from A. H. Lawrence, Esq.
E.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1865.

The Army Appropriation Bill-Our Frontier Protection

-Major McCullock's Testimony.
Strange as it may seem, the most important of all the important bills before O'ngress is being postponed, staved off until the last few hours of the session. The Army bill involves the pretection of our frontiers from the scalping knife and tomahawk—the arrest of the conatant murders which are being perpetrated with imindreds of our hardy ploneers now cries from the sod of the prairie in condemnation of a government able but still neglecting to protect h.m. Why is this? Are legislators deaf to the appeals of humanity? Do the legislators deaf to the appeals of humanity? Do the sickening details which daily fill the columns of the newspapers respecting Indian massacres and murders touch no chord of sympathy? One would suppose not, jurying from their refusal to act upon the Army bill. Major Ben Mcfulloch, the distinguished Texan Hanger and Indian fighter, is now in this city, and expresses his epinion freely on the subject of our frontier defences. So man understands the Indian conracter better tunn by McGulloch, and he says that a strong military force is actually necessary to keep the Indians in cheen and compel the tribus to surrender men guilty of crime. If the whites would keep away from them, and not trade and mix with them, it would be otherwise. Then the agent, sione, could manage them; but so long as the two races mingle and trade together, war and bloodshed must follow, unless prevailed by military power, and that power sufficient to enforce the demands of the agent. These difficulties give out of the conduct of bad well ersen, and had indians, and the tribes afterwards become involved. The Major says, further, that it is worse than folly to estation volunteers at the freatier posts to keep peace with the Indians. Your learning into the service ancer excitement, and that excitement must be kept up. They get realess in camp, and no opportunity is permitted to decape them for bring my on a fight. They seek difficulties with the Indians, if one offer them elves otherwise, and thus the frentier is kept in a constant state of allows. sickening details which daily fill the columns of the

The New Court of Claims.

There is already a great deal of speculation here as to who will constitute the new Board of Judges on Claims. There are any number of office seekers after these positiors and clerkships under the judges. It is stated to day, in pretty reliable sources, that the President is fixed upon the Hon. Geo M. Dallas, R. J. Waiser as. Clasherze of Leuisiana, to compass the board. NKLL.

[Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.]

[Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.]

The Tariff Vote—The Court of Claims—The Applicants
The vote of seven democratic themse re of the Pennsylvania delegation in favor of Houston's tariff bill is acceptible of an easy and satisfactory explanation. The had to choose between two hard alternatives—Edgerous amendment, which let in railroad iron free, or a model cation of the tariff. They took the latter as the sense and of the two.

cation of the tariff. They took the latter as the second eril of the two.

The President is besieged with applications for afficient in the Court of Claims. Judges and ex Judges Seculors and ex-formators, an Fernators and ex-formators have entered the Rate, but I do not think text any

amount of outside pressure will have the slightest influence. The judges will be selected solely with reference to character and capacity, and will be free from the prejudice of partizan politis. The President is well aware that the court would be a short-lived one without the entire confidence of the whole country, and the conclusion is irresustible that he will pass over the list of applicants, and appoint gentlemen of national reputation for pre eminent legal attainment and unawerving integrity of character. In this case, perhaps of all others, the office should seek the man. Ex Chanceller Walworth, of New York, ex Chanceller Starkey, of Mississippi, and Hon. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, are spoken of as lifely to be appointed. The appointments, in all prebability, will be announced on Friday next.

Semething less than two or three hundred nominations will have to be sent to the Senate this week, and you may therefore readily infer how much quiet and privacy the President is likely to enjoy before the adjournment of Congress.

of Congress.

Lieutenant Alvarado Hunter is still in Washington. He takes his dismissal with more composure than his distant friends would be disposed to give him credit for.

Army Appropriation Bill-The Four New Re-

giments.
This bill is now (Feb. 28) before the House, in Com

mittee of the Whole.

In the House of Representatives, February 2, 1855.
Referred, together with the Senate amendments, to the Committee of Ways and Means, February 9, 1855. Esported back by Mr. Phelps, recommending agreement by the House to some of the said amendments, disagreement to others, with amendments. Committed to the Committee of the Whole

on the State of the Un on, and ordered to be printed. The Senate amend by striking out the parts in [brack-ets,] and inserting those "quoted."

ets,] and inserting those "quoted."

Making appropriations for the support of the army for the year eneing the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fit twaix. "and for other purposes." Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress attembled, that the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of thearmy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six—

For pay of the army, two million six hundred thousand eight hundred and six dollars.

"For pay, supplies, and travelling expenses of six companies of lexas volunteers, called into service by the Governor of Texas, and mustered into the service of the United States, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty five dollars and thirty-eight cents."

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six hundred.

United States, one hundred and thirty-seem thousand seven hundred and fifty five dollars and thry-seight cents."

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty-eight collars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For applies in the officers' horses are subsistence, one control of the contr

of themselves and baggage when traveling on duty without troops or escorts, one hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depet at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots, of subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be rent; of ordinance, ordinance stores and similarms, from the foundries and armories to the arisensis, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots, treights, wharfage, toils, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of hurses, nules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other sea going ressels and hosts for the transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts, the of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay and other diaburating departments; the expense of saling public fransports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at ently posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance, and for clearing reads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, one million two hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses for the first and econd regements of dragosos, the componies of light artillery, the mounted riflemen, and such infantry as the commanding others at the frontier posts may find it necessary to mount, two hundred thousand collars.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant General's department, at division and department headquarters, four thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant General's department, at division and department headquarters, four thousand collars.

For eventure expenses of the ordinance service

For the current expenses of the ordinance service, one hundred thousand collars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, two bundred and lifty thousand collars.

For repara and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry thirty two thousand six hundred and eventy three dollars.

For repair, and improvements and new machinery at Springful armory, fifty four thousand dollars.

For one machinery at Harper's Ferry armory, twenty thousand dollars.

twenty thousand dollars."

[Fourtrains, preservation and contingencies of area-nals, fifty thousand dollars.

For arrenals, including the purchase of sites for new arrenals in Texas and New Maxico, and the specifies of virtable magazines and other arrenal buildings in Texas, California, Gregon and New Mexics, two hundred and slaty eight thousand one hundred and seventy five dol-ars."

re."
For continuing the currey of the northern and north-extern lakes, muluding Lake Superior, fifty thousand

and seventy-six cen's. The sail road to be completed under the direction of the Secretary of War."

The complete the road from Mendota to the Big Slour river, twenty-seven thousand four nundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-sight cents.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the board of officers appointed under the sixth section of the actuality appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June this jeth, sighteen hundred and fifty three, approved August thirty first, sighteen hundred and infly three, approved August thirty first, sighteen hundred and iffly three, approved August thirty first, sighteen hundred and iffly three approved and the sain and and forty are command of Lieutenant Colonel John G. Frement, in Calfornia, in the years sighteen hundred and forty as a first of the destruction of property by the troops serving under the eighteen hundred and forty are not by the occupancy of the destruction of property by the enemy, sains for the destruction of property by the enemy, sains by the occupancy of the destruction of property by the enemy, sains by the occupancy of the claimants' premises by the set united States troops that the said board is empower to summon and examtes witnesses under oath, and tall testimeny in California, it messeary) and class sheft that for the payment of the clams reported favorably upon by the toard in its report to the Secretary of War dated fifth December, eighteen hundred and little four executive document eight, thorty third Congress, second season, including that numberedone hundred and single four executive document eight, thorty third Congress, second season, including that numbered one hundred and single four executive document eight, though the document of said board, for and during their period of service assauch, at a rate not exceeding three honeand collars per ansume each, decuring the compensation of the embers of said board, or any money in the treasury not the isometricone; the summoned by the board, at a rate not exceeding these pai

War Department in the purchase and importation of cameles and dynmedaries to be employed for military purposes."

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the first acct on of the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the support of the amy for the year ending the tirtich of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, granting extra pay to the officers and enlisted men of the army serving in Oregon and California, be extended to the efficers and men composing the garrison of the post of Fort Laramie, on the Oregon route for the amuperiod of time as was allowed by the sixth sections of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty three, to the officers and men of the two companies of regiment of mounted riflemen that partitioned Fort Laramie; and that the provisions of the same section of the same act be also extended to the officers and men composing the error to Mexican boundary commission while they were serving as such excert."

"Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the same allowance in respect of rations be hereafter ands to the millitary commandant of the Schwalkiil arsenal in the Quartermeaster's department as to the commandants of the arsenals in the Orinance department?

"Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the laws granting extra pay to officers and solidiers who had served in California apply to enaplains who were attached to the army in California during the period emphased by ruch laws."

"Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the annual distribution of arms to the several States under the act approved. April twenty third, eighteen hundred and eight, entitled 'An act making preserve in Congress, respectively, and that arms be distributed to the Territories and the District of Celumbia, in such quantities and twenty the regiment of cavainage, and equipping the whole body of the militia of the Cinted States, 'shall be hereafter make according to the number of their representatives and hereafters

roles and articles of war, and the men shall be recruited in the same manner as other troops, and with the same conditions and limitations."

"Sec. II. And be it further enacted, that, to enable the President of the United States to early into effect the provisions of so much of this act as relates to the employ sent of an additional military force, such sun of money, not suce drug two million five hundred thousand dollars, as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not different appropriated."

Amend the title by adding to the title thereof—

"And for other purposes."

This bill is now (February 28, 4 P. M.) before the Senate, and is calling up a warm debate.—Nolice.] In the Senate of the United States, February 19, 1855. Read twice, and referred to the Committee by Finance. February 24, 1855.—Reported with amendments, by R. M. T. HUNTER; strike out the words within [brackets.]

and insert those printed in "quotations." United States man, by occase steamers and other size, during the Secal years ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fity sixe, and the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.—

Be it enacted by the Secate and House of Representa-

thirtieth of June, one thousant eight hundred and fifty six.

Be it encided by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of senerces in Congress assembled, fruit the following came be and the same are hereby, apprepriated, to be paid out of any money in the treatory not otherwise appropriated, for the year coding the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred are fifty six. For transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool, and back, eight hundred "and niesteen thousand onliars and that the previoe contained in the first section of the act at titled "an art to supply deliciencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, he not the same is hereby, repealed. Provided that Edward E Collins and his associates shall proceed with all due diligence, is hulld another treamship, in a coordance with the terms of their contrast, and have the same ready for the mail service in two years from and after the paragred within act. And if the said steamship is not ready within the time above mentioned, by reason of any acject, or want of diligence on their part, then the said let and K. Collins and the same the time to the account of the said two pract, or in the time and who seemenced the said mail arrived States much between New York and Liverpool from the expustion of the and two years, every fortinght, free of any charge to the mails from Passems to California and Gregors, and back three hundred and fifty deliars, is not transportation of the mails from Passems to California and Gregors, and back three hundred and Sily two, establishing a tri montally said by steam vessels between hew Greans on Vera Cruz, via fample of extra the invite of hundred and silve the late the said stricted August, one thousand eight hundred and Sily two, establishing a tri montally said by steam vessels between hew Greans on Vera Cruz, via fample of extra the invite of account of the past of the second of Sily two, establishing a t of July, one observed such the set of the second of July, one observed such themselved and thirty-six. For transportation of the mails in two creamships, from New Yeak by Sentiampton, to themen and back, at one transfer theorem of others for each sing, and at two teamships from New York, by Lawes, to Haven and air, at serveit free theorems declars for each sing, under the contract with the Ocean Susam Navigation Company of New 100%, three housined and fifty thousand cliers. For transportation of the mails interest hardeston and Havana, a sum not consecting fifty thousand college. For transportation of the mails served be inthinual of Passuma, one hundred and fifty thousand ollars. For transportation of the mails served be inthinual of Passuma, one hundred and fifty thousand ollars, and he are are hereby, a perspectated the opiny one be an the came are hereby, a perspectate the following unable as the rame are hereby, a perspectate the collowing unable as the appropriations for the service of the tasks of the propriation of the service of the tasks of the property of the service of the tasks of the property of the service of the tasks of the property of the service of the tasks of the property of the service of the tasks of the property of the service of the tasks of the property of the service of the tasks of the property of the service of the tasks of the property of the service of the tasks of the property of th

declars.

The problem of the sea and in large declares of the sea and in large problem. Steep the sea of light infantry and rife faction, to be streetyped, with eigenved plates, and for receiving for distribution to the maintain of the United States books of tactical intrinction, including the system of regulations new in course of preparation, their they are not required to the sea of the company the street of the company of the company to the company of the office of the commanding general, two thousand deliars.

For companying the present of the office of the commanding present, two thousand deliars.

For arreatypes prior to July first, one thousand cight hundred and fitten, psychiae through the oclose of the thousand eight hundred and tenty, in addition to the historic under an act approved May the first, one thousand with landred and tenty, in addition to the historic under an act approved May the first, one thousand with landred and tenty, in addition to the historic under an act approved May the first, one thousand with landred and tenty, in addition of the mails from the landred and three points for transportation of the stream of the summand of the present of the summand of the present of the summand of the